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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 6, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 59 3 p.m. 63
Humidity 59 58

December 6, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 3 p.m. 72
Humidity 82 54

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.14

7822 日二廿月十

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1917.

四拜禮 號六月二十英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN FRANCE.

An Anxious Moment Past.

London, December 5.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing in the afternoon, describes the remarkable spirit, reassurance and satisfaction which is prevalent and which contrasts with the feeling expressed yesterday afternoon, when the situation looked as if it might become somewhat anxious at some points, but owing to the valour and doggedness of our incomparable troops the crisis is past. This is not to say the Germans may not continue their great offensive in the West to which they have committed themselves. It is said that fresh troops are continuously arriving. We can only trust that the enemy will make a further bid for the recovery of recently lost territory at the same price as was paid for the fractions just recovered. The great battle began in the morning after our patrols had made the rounds. The Germans opened attacking troops at a favourable spot. The first infantry assault was launched towards La Vaucelle practically unopposed by any barrage. Field grey waves advanced in mass formation not attempting concealment. These same reckless tactics were adopted throughout the whole of their attacks. As the first wave melted, so a succeeding one replaced it. It was simply a question of expenditure of men versus shells and bullets, and because the Germans were prepared to carry the principle of challenging annihilation far enough they pressed us back a little in a few places. Measured on the map, the ground which the Germans re-occupied is less than one-twelfth of the area of the salient which we drove into their line on November 19. The ratio of our losses in that attack to the German casualties in the counter-offensive must be in dozens to hundreds. Undoubtedly some of the enemy divisions in yesterday's struggle only survived as bare skeleton formations. Our divisions remain intact. There is a contagious spirit of victory in our army before Cambrai. The Hunns have shot their bolt and failed even to disadvantageously bend our line.

Enemy Forcing a Decisive Fight.

London, December 5.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, the war correspondent, describing the battle of Cambrai, states:—The enemy seems to be forcing a decisive fight in open country. Prisoners state that they have been promised peace if they win this battle. The Germans are fighting with most fierce and most stubborn courage, hence their losses are enormous. The British are equally stubborn. If they yield ground it is only after butchery of the Germans in rearguard actions which will be counted as among the bloodiest episodes of the war. The British troops realise the importance of the battle. The wounded with whom the correspondent conversed console themselves by reflecting that the enemy could not break their lines, or, if they did so, it was only a thrust back. Our men are fighting with a stern, grim and stubborn spirit, fighting to the last when bodies of them are cut off so that other troops may fall back safely. Despite the enemy's gain of ground, the menace of anything like a big German victory overwhelming our victory of November 10 seems to have passed now. There is good reason to believe that whatever strength the Germans decide to bring up it can be resisted in the same way, with doubtless some yielding of ground here and there, but without a collapse which might repay the enemy for his last offensive of this year.

A Day's Aviation.

London, December 5.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—Aeroplanes on Monday bombed and machine-gunned villages in enemy occupation on the Cambrai battle-front and also co-operated with infantry in local fighting east of Ypres. They dropped at night 291 bombs on villages west of Cambrai, some pilots making three consecutive trips. Two hostile machines were driven down and two of our machines are missing.

Violent Artillery Fire.

London, December 5.

A French communique states:—There is violent artillery firing of the right bank of the Meuse and in the Vosges.

Effort Defeatly Fails.

London, December 5.

Mr. Perry Robinson, the war correspondent, writing from Headquarters, says:—The great German counter-offensive has definitely failed. The enemy gained ground and will probably get more, but he is spending thousands of lives to gain some acres which we captured with a loss of one hundred. The dream of smashing through the base of the salient has ended. The essence of our original victory was that it was won with so few troops that had we lost the whole of the infantry engaged it would hardly have equalled the German losses, since the present battle begun. It is our glory that these few men, in imperfectly consolidated positions, held the weight of the German attacks till the crisis was passed.

After the Storm.

London, December 5.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that there is the usual reciprocal artillery firing on the battle-fronts.

Good Aerial Work.

London, December 5.

A French communique states:—There is fairly lively artillery firing on the right bank of the Meuse. We brought down yesterday two German aeroplanes, forcing six others to land in their own lines.

A German Report.

London, December 5.

A German wireless official message states:—Enemy attacks to the south of Moeuvres broke down.

THE RUMANIAN FRONT.

German Story of Armistice Negotiations.

London, December 5.

A German wireless official message states:—Negotiations for an armistice are spreading to the Rumanian troops. We drove back strong enemy detachments which reached the west shore of the Ochrida Lake and north-east of the Doiran Lake.

London, December 5.

A Rumanian communique states:—Bosnian artillery prevented attempts at fraternisation. We stopped German officers carrying manifestos and proclamations.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GREAT SPEECH BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

Outlines the Only Conditions of Peace.

London, December 4.

Continuing his speech before Congress, President Wilson said the American people desired peace by overcoming the evil, by defeat, once and for all, of sinister forces rendering peace impossible. They were impatient with those who desired peace by any sort of compromise. He declared that the intolerable thing of which Germany had shown them the ugly face—this menace of combined intrigue and force which they now saw so clearly as the German power; a thing conscienceless, honourless and incapable of a covenanted peace—must be crushed, and, if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least shut out from friendly intercourse with nations. He further declared that when the time came that peace could be discerned—when the German people had spokesmen whose word could be believed and whose statements were ready to accept the common judgment of the nations regarding what henceforth should be the bases of law and covenant for the life of the world, then the United States would be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace ungrudgingly. That price would be full and impartial justice at every point and to every nation that the final settlement must effect—our enemies as well as our friends.

President Wilson next referred to what he described as the crude formula of no annexations, no contributions and no punitive indemnities, which he asserted that the masters of German intrigue diligently used to lead the people of Russia, Austria, and also the people of every other country where their agents could reach, in order that a premature peace might be concluded before autonomy was taught its final convincing lesson and the people of the world put in control of their own destinies. Let there be no misunderstanding. Our present and immediate task is to win the war. Nothing shall turn us aside from that until it is accomplished. Every power and resource we possess, whether of men, money or materials, is being devoted and will continue to be devoted to that purpose until it is achieved. Those who desire to bring peace about before then I counsel to carry their advice elsewhere; we will not entertain it. We shall regard the war won only when the Germans, through properly accredited representatives, say they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and reparation of the wrongs committed by their rulers. They have done a wrong to Belgium which must be repaired. They have established power over other lands and peoples than their own—over Austria-Hungary, the hitherto free Balkan States, Turkey and within Asia—which must be relinquished. Germany secured by the peace of the world a real Empire of trade and influence and then sought to establish military and political domination by arms whereby might must prevail where she could not excel her most feared and hated rivals of peace. We must make a remedy for that wrong. He emphasised that no interference with the German Empire's internal affairs was intended, but he contended that the German people were being deceived in the belief that they were fighting a war of desperate self-defence. We are in fact, said President Wilson, fighting for their emancipation from fear. If the German people continue to be obliged to live under their present masters after the war, it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of nations which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace or admit them to the free economic intercourse which must inevitably spring from their partnerships of real peace. There would be no aggression in that which was inevitable because of distrust.

President Wilson proceeded to lay stress on the value of the world's opinion and said that no representative of any self-governed nation will dare to disregard it by attempting such covenants of selfishness and compromise as were entered into at the Congress of Vienna. The same baneful influences which prevented the German people from having an opinion of their own which might be set up as a state of conduct for their rulers had unfortunately pervaded the Russians, with disastrous results at the present moment. President Wilson reiterated the declaration made in January, that all the nations of the world were entitled to free, assured and unobstructed access to pathways upon the sea, and he earnestly recommended Congress immediately to declare war against Austria-Hungary. This was a logical course and followed the wishes of the American people. Austria-Hungary was merely the vassal of Germany. It was true the same logic would lead to a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria, for they were also the tools of Germany, but they did not stand in the direct path of the United States' action. "We shall go wherever the necessities of war carry us, but we should only go where immediate and practical considerations lead us." We must face the facts as they are and act without sentiment in this stern business.

Turning to legislation, the President said the laws regarding alien enemies must be extended and also special control established over the arrivals and departures of persons to and from the United States. The legislative programme included the making of women alien enemies subject to the same restraint as men and they must also frustrate the alien enemies' idea of being kept free at Government detention camps by confining offenders in penitentiaries or similar institutions, where they would be made to work like other criminals. Profiteering was still existing to a large extent and it must be effectively grappled with by limiting prices. Other legislation had been formulated for the attention of Congress, which "in the present session should concentrate its whole attention and energy on vigorous, rapid and successful prosecution of the great task of winning the war."

President Wilson, in a striking peroration, scathingly condemned the Central Powers' purposes, whose sinister secret diplomacy sought to take our very territory away from us and disrupt the union of the State. He eloquently re-stated the ideals of the United States in connection with the war and concluded:—"The supreme moment of history has come. The eyes of the people have been opened and they see. The hand of God is laid upon the nations. He will show them favour, I devoutly believe, only if they rise to the clear heights of His own justice and mercy."

Sentiments Approved.

London, December 5.

A Washington message says Congress wildly cheered President Wilson's speech, especially the recommendation of war against Austria-Hungary and the statement that there must be impartial justice in the final settlement. His recommendations of rigorous measures against aliens were also loudly applauded.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GREAT SPEECH BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

Why War is Necessary Against Austria.

London, December 5.

The Associated Press Washington correspondent learns that in a conversation with Congressional leaders before leaving the Capitol on Tuesday, President Wilson said the declaration of war against Austria-Hungary was advised largely because it might be necessary at any time to have American soldiers going to aid Italy.

The Post-War Settlement.

London, December 5.

The following is the text of President Wilson's references to the spirit in which he opined the post-war settlement should be made:—"The very deep wrongs committed in this war will have to be righted. That is a matter of course. But they cannot and must not be righted by the commission of similar wrongs against Germany and her Allies. The world will not permit the commission of similar wrongs as a means of reparation and settlement. Statesmen must by this time have learned that the opinion of the world is everywhere wide awake and fully comprehends the issues involved. No representative of any self-governed nation will dare to disregard it by attempting any such covenants of selfishness and compromise as were entered into at the Congress of Vienna. The thought of plain people here and everywhere throughout the world, the people who enjoy no privilege and have very unsophisticated standards of right and wrong, is the air that all Governments must henceforth breathe if they would live. The German rulers have been able to upset the peace of the world only because the German people have not been permitted under their tutelage to share the comradeship of the other peoples of the world either in thought or purpose. They were allowed to have no opinion of their own which might be set up as a rule of conduct for their government. But the Congress that concludes this war will feel the full strength of the tides that now run in the hearts and consciousness of free men everywhere. Its conclusion will run with those tides."

RESTLESS RUSSIA.

Demand for Land Distribution.

London, December 5.

A wireless message from Petrograd states:—The All-Russian Congress of Peasants and Deputies resolved that "The dilatory action of M. Kerensky's" Bourgeois Government regarding the distribution of land was criminal." They demand that all land of any agricultural value, together with the live stock and farm buildings and implements, belonging to farmers who are not sole workers, should be forthwith transferred to the Land Committee to distribute among the peasants.

People's Desire for Peace.

London, December 5.

The Daily Chronicle correspondent at Petrograd says that most of the Russian delegates negotiating for an armistice are civilians. If the pourparlers break down it is improbable that the bulk of the Russian Army can be restored to fighting condition, for whatever the Bolshevik authority may be, it is indisputable that the masses of the people ardently desire peace.

General Korniloff Escapes.

London, December 5.

The Daily Mail correspondent at Petrograd states that General Korniloff escaped with 400 Cossack troops from Bykhoff and reached Orsha yesterday morning.

Other Items.

London, December 5.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that General Dukhovich has declined to leave Headquarters although he has been given an opportunity to do so.

Four shock Maximilian battalions have been sent to Kiev. The ex-Ministers who signed the manifesto on Friday have been ordered to be interned at Kronstadt, but they have fled.

Allied Protests Resented.

London, December 5.

The Times correspondent at Petrograd, writing on the 30th ultimo, states that in consequence of the protests by the French and American Attaches at Headquarters against a separate armistice, M. Trotsky has addressed a remonstrance to the Allied diplomats, declaring that he cannot allow Allied diplomats or agents to interfere in the internal affairs of Russia or endeavour to re-kindle civil war. He concludes by saying that a repetition of such acts will provoke the gravest complications.

The Armistice Negotiations.

London, December 5.

The Daily Mail correspondent at Petrograd, writing on the 4th instant, says the armistice delegations met at Vilna yesterday, when it was decided to consider only the question of an armistice and to leave peace discussions to a European Conference.

ELDER DEMPSTER LINER TORPEDOED.

Considerable Loss of Life Reported.

London, December 5.

The Elder Dempster liner Apapa has been torpedoed and sunk. It is reported that eighty of the passengers and crew perished and that one hundred and twenty were saved. It is rumoured that a submarine fired at women and children in the boats.

Twice Torpedoed.

Later.

The Apapa was bound to Liverpool from Africa and had 160 passengers on board. She was twice torpedoed in full moonlight. The women and children were put first into the boats. It is stated that many of the casualties were due to the submarine shelling the boats. The dead include eleven women.

TOTAL BRITISH CAPTURES OF PRISONERS.

London, December 5.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson stated that up to November 25 we had taken prisoner 180,951 on all fronts, of which 127,102 were Germans; 3,692 Austrians and Bulgarians; 4,805 Turks; and 8,652 native soldiers and followers.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Portsmouth.

London, December 5.

The death is announced of the Earl of Portsmouth. [Newton Wallop, 6th Earl of Portsmouth succeeded his father in the title in 1891. He was formerly Liberal M.P. for Barnstaple and North Devonshire and later represented the latter constituency as a Liberal Unionist. He was Parliamentary Under Secretary for War from 1905 to 1908 and was an Ecclesiastical Commissioner. The heir to the title and estates is the Hon. John F. Wallop, brother of the deceased Earl, who was formerly Private Secretary to the Governor of Tasmania.]

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, December 4.

The silver market is steady.

CONAN DOYLE ON SPIRITUALISM.

How He Became Converted To New Beliefs.

London, Dec. 27.—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, lecturing before the London Spiritualists Alliance on the new revelation, said the subject engaged his attention more than any other, and that it had taken him a long time to arrive at conclusions, it was because physical research involved questions complex, deep and difficult. When he finished his medical education he was a convinced materialist and was of the opinion that the whole analogy of nature was against the theory of the survival of a personality after death. He traced the steps which brought his changed views—his personal experiences in psychic phenomena and views of great men like Crookes, Wallace, and Flammarion. The replies of spirits given in table rapping were not always stupid.

He declared that through spiritualism a new revelation was in process of delivery. Certainly the body of a fresh doctrine already had been accumulated, mainly through automatic writing, but partly also to direct voices and other sources which told us of the life of the soul on the other side.

Christianity, he said, was failing because too much was made of death and not enough of life; that the new doctrine taught that passing was easy and painless for the spirit body, which was analogous to the earthly body, and that there was a period of oblivion, or sleep before entering on the duties of the spirit life, which was a pleasant condition in the world beyond, from which no one wished to return.

Sir Oliver Lodge, who presided, said a revelation was that which we have not yet obtained directly from the evidence of our senses, which, like all else, in a process of evolution, were still imperfect and were not in themselves sufficient to explore the spiritual and mental universe.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Hongkong University.—Bazaar and Entertainment in aid of Tientsin Flood Relief Fund; 2.30 to 11 p.m.
Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema-graph.—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Hongkong University.—Bazaar and Entertainment in aid of Tientsin Flood Relief Fund; 2.30 to 11 p.m.
Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema-graph.—9.15 p.m.

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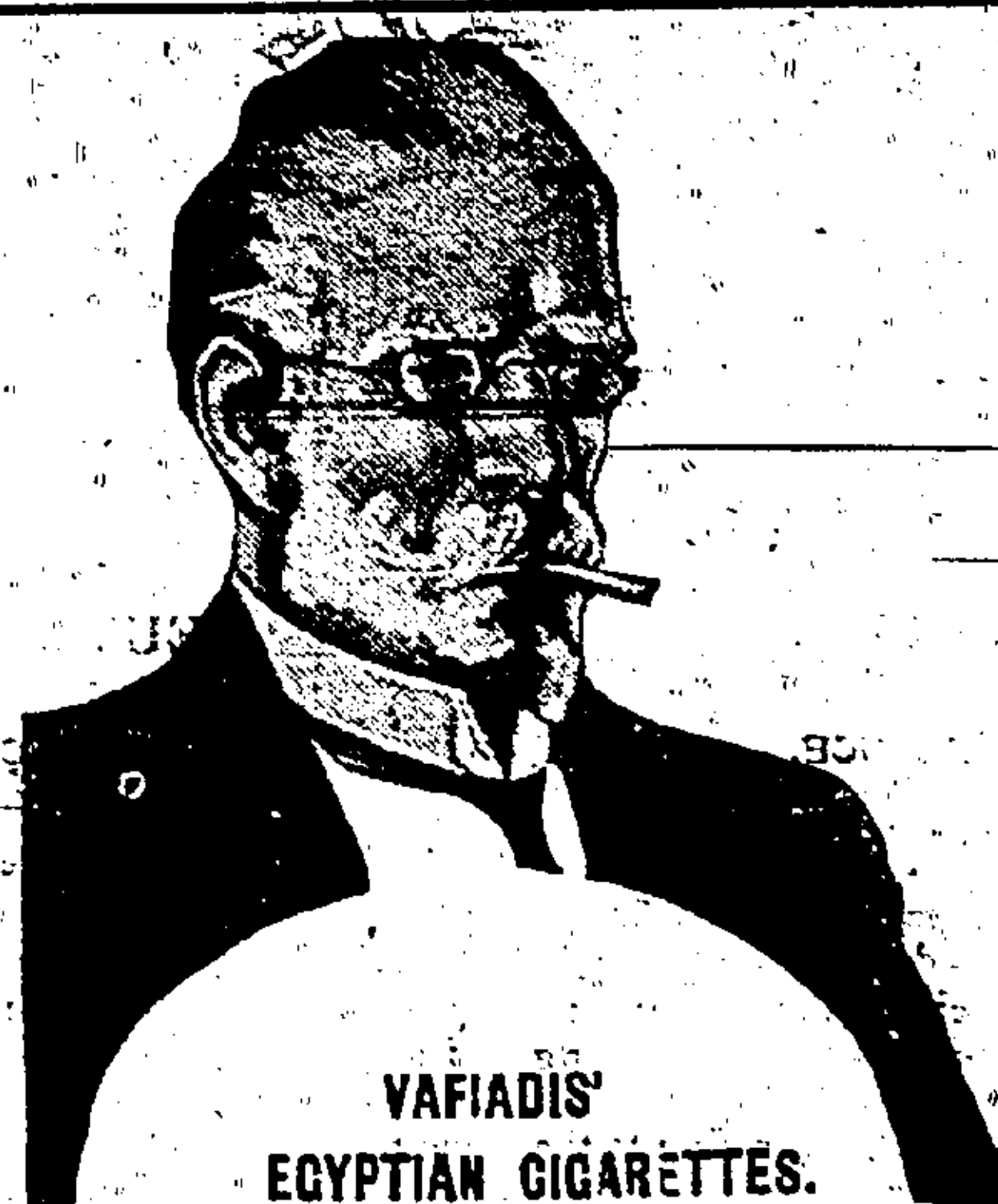
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" " 100	2.40
" " 50	1.20

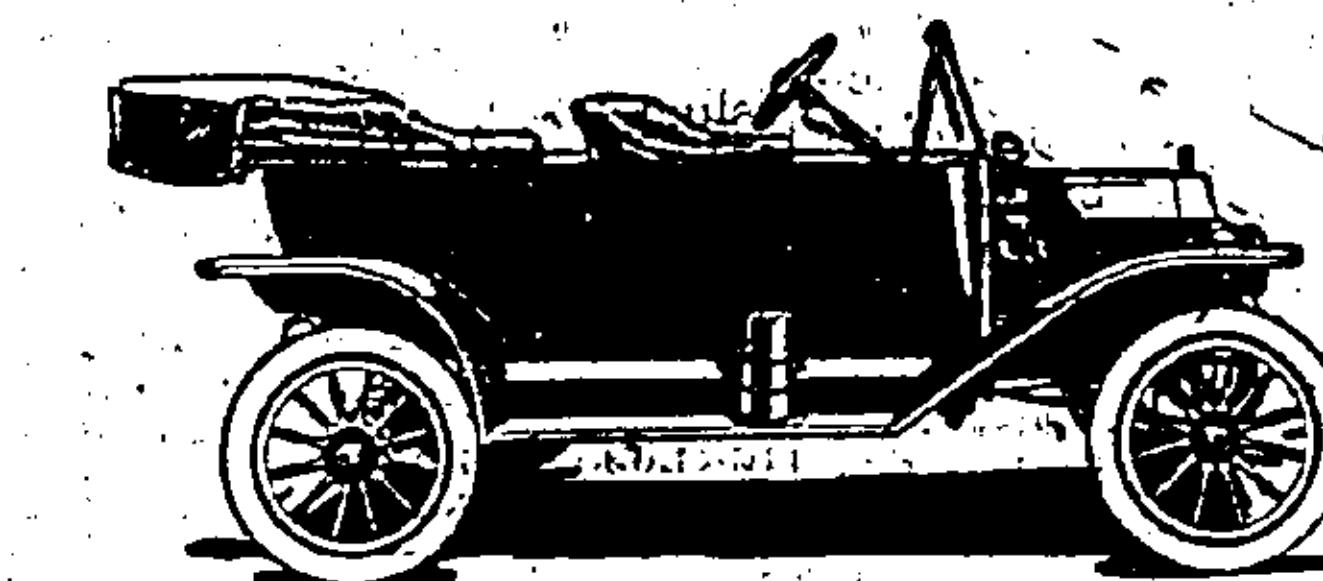
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GENERAL NEWS.

Big Belfast Fire.
Damage amounting to \$30,000 was done by a fire which occurred at Sydenham Black Works, near Belfast.

Fukien Governor Wants Money.
General Li Hsun-shan of Fukien, has telegraphed to the Central Government requesting that \$100,000 be remitted to him out of the proceeds of the Loan for the Conservancy of the Grand Canal, for the purchase of arms and ammunition for the suppression of the rebels in the South.

Chinese Consul-General to Australia.

Hon. Wei Tzu King, Chinese consul-general to Australia, and Mrs. Wei were in Manila recently and were the guests of Consul General Kwei Chih. Consul Wei recently returned from France where he has been a student. He was formerly a secretary at the Chinese legation in Rome, Italy. Mrs. Wei is the daughter of the former Chinese minister to England and resided in London for many years.

Marquis of Okuma's Wealth.

Marquis Okuma, the modern sage of Japan, who has been confined to the sick room for some time, is reported to be making remarkable improvement of late, it is learned. His health has so far improved that he held a celebration of his recovery at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo on Friday. The occasion was the signal general meeting of the Indo-Japan Association, of which Marquis Okuma is the Honorary President. The Marquis delivered his first speech after recovery on important economic problems of the day.

The Russian State Jewels.

Paris, October 13.—People here in touch with Russian affairs declare there is great likelihood of the Tsarina being put on trial as an enemy of the nation. One of the chief accusations against the former Empress is that she made away with the crown jewels and other treasure, which is the property of the nation. Investigation has proved that the jewels of the imperial crown and a series of priceless tapestries in the Hermitage and the Winter Palace are imitations, the originals having been exported so that they might be preserved for the Romanoff dynasty in case of a revolution.

America's War Magic.

Harrisburg, October 9.—Mr. Baker, the American Secretary for War, addressing the Chamber of Commerce here to-day, declared that before long America's fighting nucleus would aggregate more than 1,200,000 men. "Let me say," Mr. Baker continued, "that when our army takes its place abroad it will be armed as well as any, and better than most." For every soldier abroad there were now five rifles in France. Any and every regular and national guardsman at home had his rifle. As magical as Aladdin's lamp had been the building up of equipment and ordnance supplies, the launching of the great ship-building programme, and the starting of immense schemes of aeroplane construction. All this had been done through hard work and the mobilisation of American inventive business genius.

Ordeal of the Papist.

According to an Italian semi-official communiqué, an Austrian prisoner of Romanian nationality captured by the Italians says that on August 20 a Romanian soldier was discovered attempting to escape. By order of the commander of the battalion he was obliged to stand on the parapet of the trench exposed to the fire of the Italians, while two Hungarian soldiers, with rifles pointed towards him, stood behind. The victim was weeping bitterly and was convulsed. A few minutes afterwards a rifle shot killed him. The prisoner added that on the Romanian front, where desertions among the Slav soldiers are very frequent this system is in current use; and that if, after two hours have elapsed, the victim is not hit by the enemy fire, he is pardoned. On the Eastern front, the Russians did not fire on the Austrians whom they saw exposed to their fire on the trenches, because they were aware of this procedure. This punishment of deserters has provoked keen indignation amongst the Romanians.

GENERAL NEWS.

Airman Killed.
Lieut. A. Bishop, of the Royal Naval Air Service, was killed recently, his machine nose diving from a great height and crashing on the rocks off the Kent coast.

The War on Butterflies.
As the result of a cabbage-butterfly catching competition at Southend, twenty-one boys and girls sent in 27,500 butterflies. The first prize-winner caught 3,374.

"Illegal Drilling."
Four men tried at Cork for illegal drilling have been each sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour, for wearing uniform of a military character, and an article capable of being used as a weapon of defence.

Killed Counting his Wages.
Edward Mitchell, fifty-eight, a Croydon munition worker, died from injuries received by being knocked down when crossing the railway near Biddington-lane. He was counting his wages and being deaf did not hear the approach of the train.

A Lucknow Veteran.
Lieut.-Colonel Graeme, senior magistrate for the district, who has just died at Shaldon, Teignmouth, was eighty-three years of age, and entered the Army sixty-four years ago. He served through the Indian Mutiny and was present at the relief of Lucknow.

Helping Germans to Escape.
A sentence of two years' hard labour, subsequently reduced to twelve months, was passed on Frederick Warner, of the non-combatant corps, who was found guilty by a court-martial of conduct tending to help two German prisoners to escape from Winchester internment camp.

Costly Fun.
When Mrs. Ellen Butler, of Manchester, being about to embark at Douglas (L. of M.) for Liverpool, was asked what nationality she was, she replied three times in a loud voice, "German." She afterwards said she did it for fun, but the magistrates fined her a guinea and costs.

The Rationing of Horses.
Mr. Alexander Towns, veterinary surgeon, giving police court evidence in a case of alleged cruelty, said that all horses were now rationed, but the work got out of the animals was not decreased. To meet the rationing owners should work horses less, otherwise they would soon be ruined.

Shakespeare National Theatre.
Mr. Martin Harvey, the well known actor, speaking at Nottingham University College, urged the need for the establishment, now more than at any other time, of a national theatre where plays of Shakespeare could be worthily and periodically produced. If we took Shakespeare more to our hearts we should be a happier people.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Chin Mean Lin, 32, Winglok St. from Montreal.
Chut Hee, c/o Hong Thong Seng, from Batavia.
Enguan Guankee, from Penang.

Jackson, from London Sub.
Lowcock, from Saigon.
Marques Emilio, from Shanghai.

Orsin, 430, Connaught Road West from Penang.
Tranchung, from Saigon.

J. M. Beck.
Sungkong, Nov. 29, 1917.
The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Yinlyck, from Kobe.
Yinlyck, from Kobe.

Yinlyck, from Kobe.
Yinlyck, from Kobe.

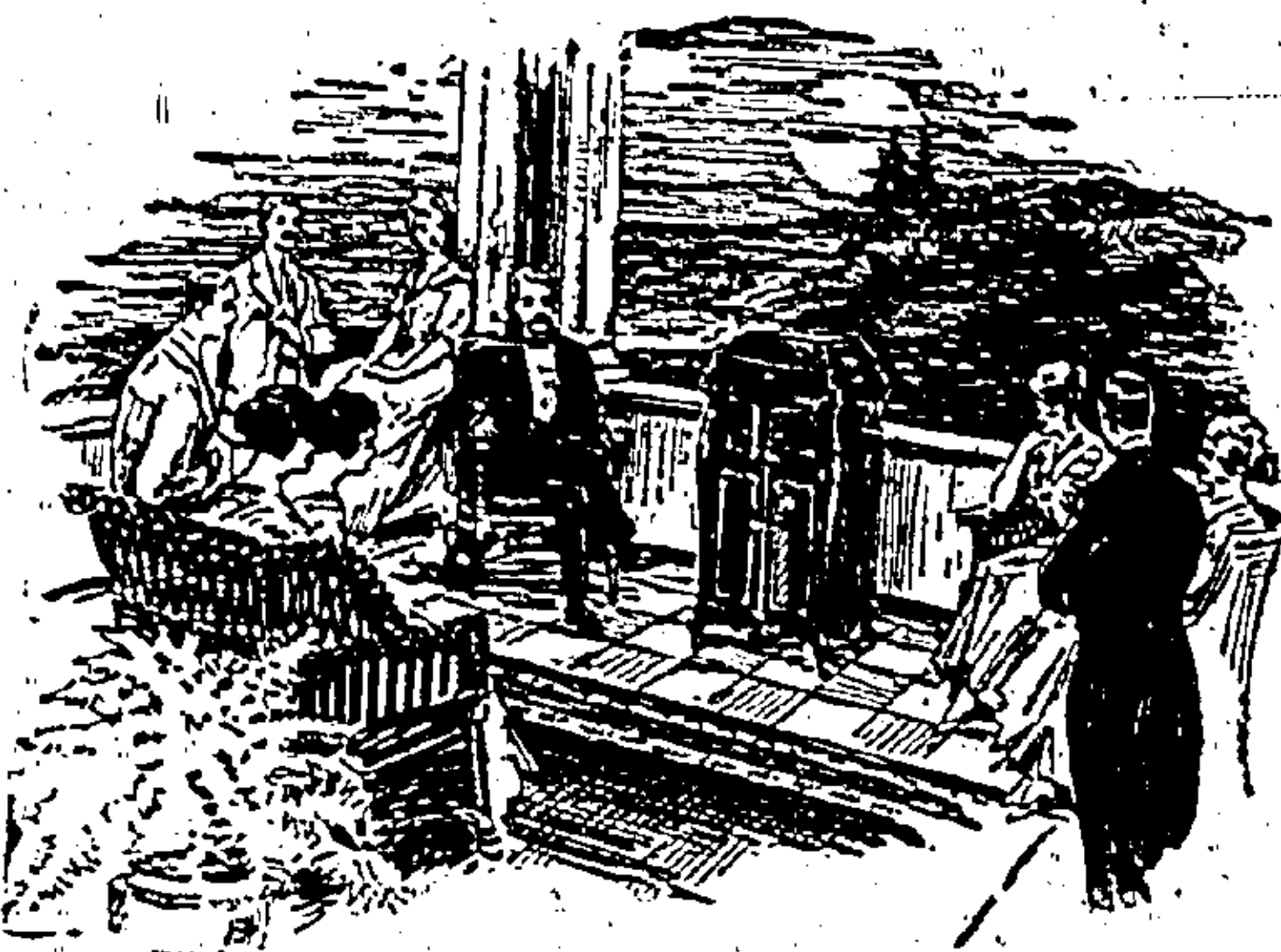
Yinlyck, from Kobe.
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NOTICES.

"THE HOURS GO BY LIKE MINUTES"

When you have a
VICTROLA



20% discount allowed for cash with order.
Easy terms can be arranged.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

KING'S WELCOME TO REPATRIATED MEN.

A Batch of Heroes from Switzerland.

The second batch of repatriated prisoners of war arrived at Waterloo Station recently from Switzerland. The King has sent to officers and men the following welcome:—

Windsor Castle.
The Queen and I offer you a hearty welcome back to the old country, for whose honour and safety your duty has been nobly done.

During these long months our thoughts have been constantly with you, and we trust that the good cheer and happiness of home life among your relations and friends may help to heal wounds and obscure memories of all you have suffered.—George R.I.

About 170 ex-prisoners arrived including 24 officers. Among the officers was the Earl of Star, formerly Viscount Darnley, M.P. for Wigtownshire, who succeeded to the peerage during his captivity in the early days of the war. He was greeted by the countess.

Most of the men were able to walk to the motor cars in waiting, but a few had to be carried or wheeled on chairs. They were not allowed to mix with their friends, but were driven straight off to various hospitals in London.

The crowd did its best to give them a hearty welcome back to England, and cheer after cheer was raised as the men went by.

Among them were several of the Old Contemptibles who fought at Mons and the first battle of Ypres. The "Old Brigade" were adorned with flags, labels, leather and identity discs which they had accumulated in their travels. On the whole they looked well and cheerful, although here and there was a man who bore the unmistakable signs of brutal captivity. In a wheeled chair was an officer who was carrying carefully

a shaded cage containing a canary which had been his companion throughout this sojourn in Switzerland.

A soldier of the Welsh Regiment said, "Our camp at Glatow was clean, and that's all, but the Germans were very brutal. One of our chaps got round the back of the cockhouse once and was fishing a piece of bread out of a barrel of scraps that were being sent to the pigs. Up came the chef, knocked his legs from under him, and hit him on the back of the head with a stick. The fellow went head first into the barrel and was nearly drowned."

"When we received Swiss bread or other things from home some of us would give the German bread to the Russians. They would sometimes sell it to the Germans themselves."

"As late as March, 1916, a Frenchman, who tried to explain that he was too ill to work, was reported to the sergeant-major, who beat him about the head with a sword. As a result he had to attend hospital for three weeks, and then he received 28 days' punishment."

"In the streets of Constance the civilian population hit us with sticks as we passed along."

"Another thing they used to do was to get to know—if they could—what our occupations were. They said the British Government wanted to know, but it was in order to put us to work. Our fellows said all kinds of things. One said he was 'treason bender,' another a 'watch maker's striker,' a 'milestone inspector,' a 'bladder bower,' and so on. The Germans were absolutely mystified. They had never heard of such things."

Guardians on Strike.
There is some difficulty in the payment of outdoor relief in the Guelly (or Wexford) Union because there had been no meeting of the Board of Guardians since August 25, when the members went out on "strike" against the order of the Local Government Board requesting them to enforce the Vaccination Acts.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon. Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET—HOUSES on Shamshien, CANTON. OFFICES in York Buildings. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

WANTED.

POSITION WANTED—NURSE or CHAMBER-MAID, for the period of a journey to America, by a lady desirous of obtaining free passage from Hongkong to New York. Apply Box 1343 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

The Management beg to announce that as from 1st December, 1917, the "Hongkong Hotel Orchestra" will play daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

IN THE MAIN LOUNGE.

From 11.30 A.M. to 1 P.M.
From 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.

IN THE GRILL ROOM.

From 8 P.M. to 10 P.M.
A series of TEA DANCES will be held during the Winter Months each TUESDAY and FRIDAY commencing on 11th December, 1917. Dancing 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.

Special DINNER DANCES will be held on CHRISTMAS NIGHT, BOXING NIGHT and NEW YEAR'S EVE.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

4% FRENCH LOAN
(Rente Perpetuelle 4%)

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to announce that they are prepared to receive and forward to Paris, free of commission and telegram charges, at the selling rate of T.T. on Paris, applications for the above Loan, which will shortly be opened to public subscription.

The list of applications will be CLOSED IN PARIS ON DECEMBER 16TH 1917, and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

Issue Price: 68.60%

Full particulars will be supplied on application to the
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,
5, Chater Road.

TIENTSIN FLOODS.

THE Students of the University invite you to their Bazaar and Entertainments next Thursday and Friday, December 6th and 7th, at the University.

The Proceeds will be for The Metropolitan Flood Relief Fund.

Bazaar 2.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M.
and 7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.
on each day.

Exhibition of Laboratories 7 P.M. to 8 P.M.

Concert and Play (in English) Thursday, December 6th, 8 P.M. to 11 P.M.

"The Merchant of Venice" (in Cantonese) on Friday, Dec. 7th at 8 P.M. to 11 P.M. in the Great Hall of the University.

Tickets of admission to the University in the Evening \$1 each.

Millions of Chinese Families will starve this winter unless help is provided. The Students of the University invite you to assist them to raise funds for the victims of the Tientsin Floods by coming to the Bazaar and Entertainments, at the University on Thursday and Friday, December 6th and 7th.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

THE NEW HONGKONG THERAPY

NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CONSOLIDATION ACT 1908.
IN THE MATTER OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.
(In Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a seventh and Final return of Capital and Dividend at the rate of Forty Cents (Hongkong Currency) per share will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 22nd day of DECEMBER, 1917, at NOON to registered holders of A and B Shares upon application to:—

In the case of Shares on the London Register:—
Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Thornes Chambers,
Ingram Court,
167, Fenchurch Street, London E.C.

In the case of Shares on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register:—
Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Bank Building,
3, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.

Share Certificates must be produced for endorsement.
A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1917

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' (CONSOLIDATION ACT 1908)

AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that a Final General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidator, Chartered Bank Building, 3, Queen's Road Central Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 22nd December, 1917, at noon, precisely for the purpose of having the account of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such Meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and to pass his remuneration and also to pass the following Extraordinary Resolution, viz:—

"That the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof be retained by the Liquidator, he undertaking to destroy the same at the expiration of five years from the Dissolution of the Company."

A. R. LOWE, F.C.A.
Liquidator.

Hongkong 8th November, 1917.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to ADELINA O. DE GUTTIE-REZ of Hongkong a duplicate certificate of one share in this Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the original certificate for one share No. 7217 dated 26th October 1896 has been lost or destroyed. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such original certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for certificate.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Dated 1st day of December, 1917.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LADIES DEPARTMENT

READY TO WEAR

COATS & SKIRTS

- BLOUSES -

EVENING DRESSES

LATEST NOVELTIES. MODERATE PRICES.

NOW SHOWING

AT

SHAW'S

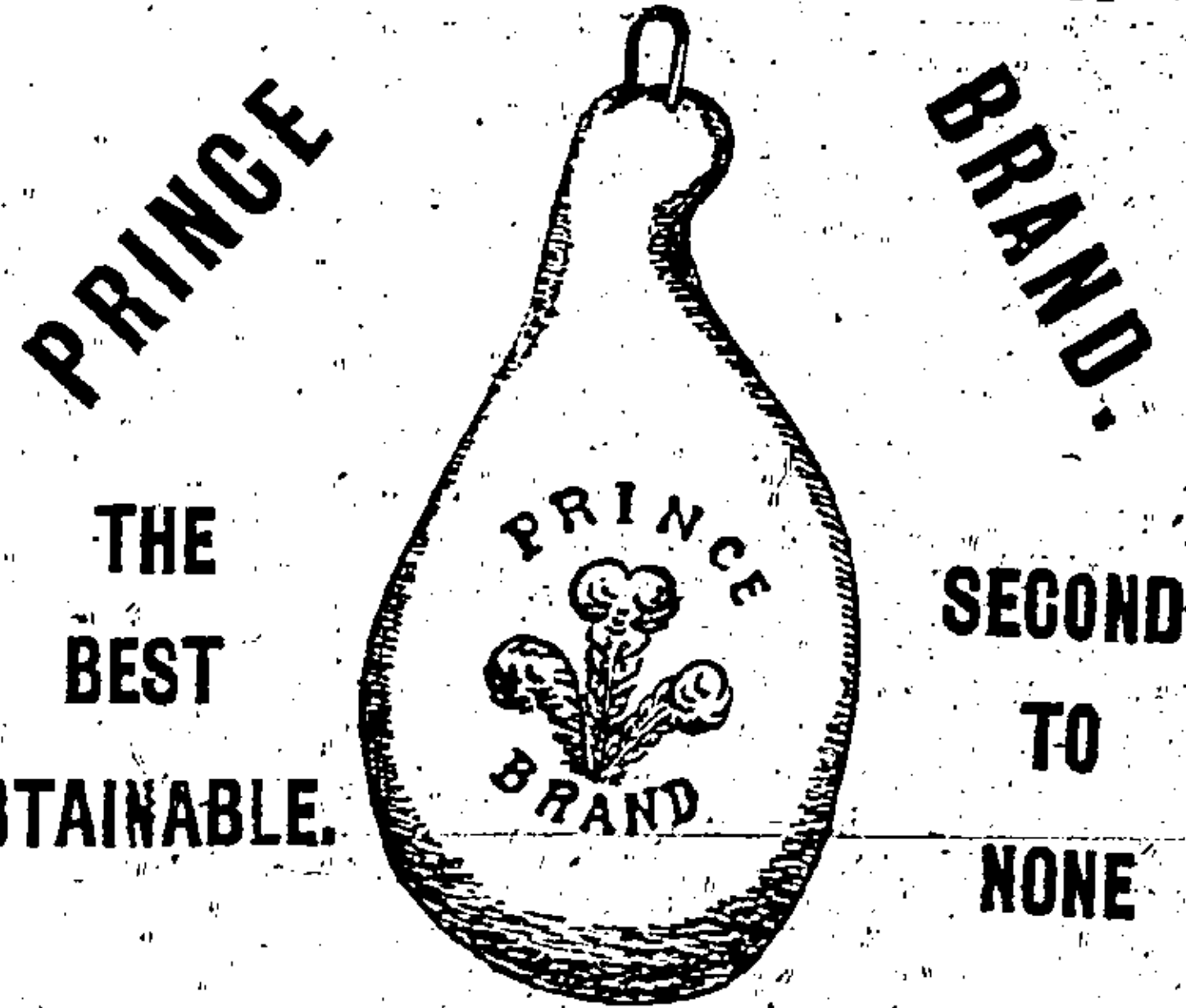
WOOL AND SILK MUFFLERS. LINED AND UNLINED CLOVES. DRESSING GOWNS. WAISTCOATS. FLANNEL PYJAMAS. PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR. ETC., ETC.

J. T. SHAW

Tailor and Outfitter

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

AUSTRALIAN



HAMS.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL THE LEADING COMPRADOES.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

NOTICES.

CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS.
FRANK SMITH & CO.
6, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2050, HONGKONG.

THE

LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)

Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS with the Goods they ship, and the Colonies and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail and indicating the approximate Sailing Dates.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc. in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded free of charge on receipt of Postal Order for 25s.

Desires seeking Agencies can obtain their trade cards free of charge, or larger advertisements from 25s.

WATSON'S GOLD CURE TABLETS

CURE A COLD IN THE SHORTEST
POSSIBLE TIME.
AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR
NEURALGIA and MALARIAL HEADACHE.

Copy of repeat order recently received from England:—
"All Saints' Lodge,"
Howley, Blackwater,
Hants.

Mrs. — will be much obliged by Messrs. WATSON sending to her by post 10 bottles of their "Cold Cure." She will be glad to have these as soon as possible, as she is to-day sending her last bottle to her son (Capt. — of the Buffs), who is at the front and finds the Tablets excellent for stopping cold.

PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Tel. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.
All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1917.

THE LAST OF GERMANY'S COLONIES.

After many months of strenuous fighting, German East Africa has passed from the control of the enemy into that of the British. Thus have the British and South African troops—the latter composed of British colonists and Boers—together with Indian troops achieved one of the greatest triumphs of the war overseas and added lustre to the brilliant record of our soldiers in their efforts to defeat the enemy. The final blow to the Germans in East Africa has come with almost dramatic suddenness. True, the other day it was predicted that "before Christmas" the enemy would be defeated and that the German leaders, who had, it must in fairness be admitted, fought stubbornly and well, "would eat their Christmas dinner in prison or in exile." While we all hoped that such would prove to be the case, it was not forgotten that the enemy still had a fairly large number of troops, mainly natives, at his command and a large number of guns and quantities of munitions; and it was naturally believed that he might in consequence be able to hold out longer than was anticipated. No doubt, however, existed as to the certainty of his defeat—and that within the course of a month or two at the utmost. The blow has fallen, and with this defeat the Colonial power of Imperial Germany is no more, for this is the last of the German colonies. It has held out the longest, but it has at last gone the way of the rest and fallen to the superior power of the British. This is a tribute to our Navy as well as to our Army. It also further testifies to the inferiority of Germany's Navy compared with that of the British, for, unquestionably, had the German Navy been able to prevent the necessary transport reaching East African ports it of course would have done so.

As the result of the final blow, 3,500 native troops belonging to General von Tafe's force have surrendered. It is further announced that "there are now no German military or civil authorities north of Rovuma," also that "our occupation is complete and political officers are being appointed in all districts." These facts are telegraphed by Reuter's correspondent at Ndanda. In an East African official message further details of the coup de grace are given. General van Deventer, we read, reported on the 1st instant that reconnaissance definitely show that German East Africa has been completely cleared of the enemy. Thus the whole of the last of the German overseas possessions has passed into our hands, and those of the Belgians. A small German remnant (it was further stated) had taken refuge in Portuguese territory and measures are being taken to deal with them. The captures during November were 1,115 Germans and 3,382 native fighters, while we also captured, or the enemy has destroyed, six guns, 73 machine-guns and several thousand rifles. The splendid work, which was begun by General Botha and continued by General Smuts, has now been victoriously completed by General van Deventer—Dutchmen all of them, but British subjects, loyal to the core for the maintenance of the British cause. Less than two decades ago, these great soldiers were the bitterest enemies to British progress in South Africa: now, having long since realised for what the British Empire stands—for justice and the maintenance of right and freedom—they have become not only the strongest pillars of the South African Union, but the inflexible foes of all who seek its downfall. Our debt to such men, in the great crisis of the Empire, is incalculable; and the part that Generals Botha, Smuts and van Deventer have borne in the struggle will enshrine their names in a halo of glory that will go down to the most distant posterity.

And the new conquest from a purely material standpoint is of the greatest value, for this latest Colony of the British Empire is a vast and valuable territory. It lies immediately to the south of British East Africa, and has an estimated area of 384,318 square miles, with a population of 7,500,000. While in German occupation it also contained 5,536 Europeans, of whom 3,579 were Germans. The chief products are copra, rubber, gum, fibre and a fibre, while gold, coal, mica and garnets are also present. The Usambara railway runs from Tanga to Kilimandjaro, 220 miles in length, while the Central railway, from Dar-es-Salaam (which is one of the finest natural resorts in the world) to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, a total length of 780 miles. Next to Dar-es-Salaam, which has a population of about 28,000, the chief ports are Tanga, Lindi, Pangani, Kilwa, Bagamoyo, Mikindani and Sadani. On the great Lake Victoria the chief ports are Bukoba, Mwanza and Sobirali, while on Lake Tanganyika they are Ujiji and Bismarckburg. Thus it will seem how great is the latest blow to the enemy, and how correspondingly magnificent has been the conquest in which the British, Boers and Indians have co-operated with such signal success.

America's Part in the War.

President Wilson, in his address to Congress, has once again enunciated, in noble language and with a directness and force eminently convincing and characteristic of this great leader of a great State the aims and objects of the United States in the part they intend to take and are now taking in the European War. Nothing could be more stimulating, than the address to Congress and the speeches which President Wilson has, from time to time, delivered in various parts of America since the United States definitely allied itself with the nations striving to maintain Right in opposition to the tyranny of Might. It is particularly gratifying to read that the Americans as a nation are "united in spirit and intention" and that their sole aim is how best to win the war. This statement is all the more welcome, as it cannot be doubted that in a peace-loving democracy such as the United States there is certain to be a large number of people desirous of ending the war by what they doubtless term "pacific methods." To such persons the President emphatically says that their can be no "sort of compromise." President Wilson clearly understands the issues involved in the great struggle, and is determined that the United States shall take a part worthy of her history in relieving the world of the menace that threatens it.

The End in View.

That President Wilson is under no misapprehension regarding the enemy is evident from his clearly expressed view as to what German power constitutes. It is, as he truly says, "a thing conscienceless, honourless and incapable of a covenanted peace. It must be crushed and, if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least shut out from friendly intercourse with nations." On behalf of his country, the President declared that the United States would, "when the German people had spokesmen whose word could be believed" be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace ungrudgingly. And that price, he added, would be full and impartial justice at every point and to every nation that the final settlement must effect—our enemies as well as our friends. In this just and honourable decision, it need not be doubted, the United States will be wholly supported by their Allies; every one of whom is striving for nothing more nor less than an equitable solution of the difficulties.

"The Present and Immediate Task."

And when we realise the extent of the resources which the United States have at their command, the further statements by President Wilson ring with a clarion note that must lead to victory. "Let there be no misunderstanding," he says. "Our present and immediate task is to win the war. Nothing shall turn us aside from that until it is accomplished. Every power and resource which we possess, whether of men, money or materials, is being devoted and will continue to be devoted to that purpose until it is achieved." Such a statement, especially when considered in conjunction with the other equally emphatic utterances, is stimulating in the extreme. True, the President is reiterating the policy of the United States, but that he should do so in the manner in which he has done certainly augurs well for the assistance that will be given and the spirit that will be brought to bear when the United States is able to move forward with full force towards the goal which it and the Allies in common have in view.

CRICKET.

Civil Service v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.

The following will represent the Civil Service Club on their own ground in this friendly match at 2 p.m., on Saturday next:—P. T. Lambie, (Captain), D. M. Goodall, W. J. Woolley, W. Dixon, S. E. Alderman, O. M. Reynolds, B. W. Bradbury, O. O. Woodman, T. McCormack, F. J. Ling and F. Bacon.

DAY BY DAY.

WHEN I HEAR A YOUNG MAN SPOKEN OF AS GIVING PROMISE OF HIGH GENIUS. THE FIRST QUESTION I ASK ABOUT HIM IS ALWAYS—DOES HE WORK?

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the execution of Marshal Ney in Paris (1815).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11.3/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Maison Lily.

The Maison Lily announces a special show, for one week, of evening dresses. For the convenience of patrons this establishment will remain open on the afternoons of December 8, 15 and 22.

Hanging from a Tree.

The body of an unknown Chinese male has been found hanging from a tree on the hillside near the Hongkong University Union Recreation Ground on the Pokfulam Road.

University of Hongkong.

A Congregation of the University of Hongkong will be held in the Great Hall on Wednesday, the 9th January, 1918, at 5.30 p.m. at which the Chancellor of the University, His Excellency the Governor of the Colony, will confer Degrees. Admission will be by invitation.

Rubber Dividend.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that Malaka Pinda paid a final dividend of 13 per cent., making 33 per cent., for the year ending 31st August. Soudai, Limited, paid a 1st interim dividend of 5 per cent., for year ending 31st March, 1918, and Chanaka Sirdurga a second interim of 8 per cent. All paid on the 30th of November, 1917.

A Dangerous Weapon.

A man who was charged to-day with stealing a murderous-looking knife pleaded guilty before Mr. A. Dyer Ball. The knife is the property of Mr. Day, of the Hongkong University, who said defendant had previously been in his employ as a house boy. He had kept the knife in his desk, and since defendant had had it in his possession it had been sharpened. Defendant denied that he had sharpened it and said he was not going to sell it, but to take it with him to the country. Sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed.

Robbers Severely Handled.

A Chinese contractor has reported to the Police that whilst he was on his way yesterday from Tiam Tuk to Shaukiwan he was set upon by two men from behind and assaulted. In the struggle the three of them rolled down the hillside. The men attempted to search his pockets, but he blew a police whistle, and pulling out his revolver fired at one of the men, wounding him. The assailants, snatching the weapon, ran away up the hillside. A further report states that a man was found in the vicinity of the scene, concealed under some shrubs, and suffering from a gunshot wound in the side. He has been conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital. He is supposed to be one of the alleged robbers.

Dairy Farm Theft.

A Chinese man and a small boy were charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a quantity of scrap iron from the Dairy Farm premises at Pokfulam. Mr. Oliphant, assistant manager of the Dairy Farm, said that yesterday he was going back to the premises when he saw a marine hawk carrying the stuff in a basket. It was afterwards found to have been stolen from the forge. The first defendant had been discharged for dishonesty and the small boy had been handed over to the Police more than once for "lifting" coal. The hawk said that when he bought the stuff he was told it had been picked off a rubbish heap. His Worship ordered that the boy should receive 10 strokes with the birch. The first defendant was sent to prison for a month.

WAR COMFORTS.

Union Church Party's Work.

The Ladies' Working Party of Union Church sent last month two cases to the men of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders containing:—144 shirts, 270 handkerchiefs, 56 helmets, 30 caps, 59 trussers, 48 pairs of knee caps, 56 pairs of mittens, 276 pairs of socks, 24 vests, 2 trench sweaters, 48 towels, several pairs of socks and combination knives and forks. They also sent to local troops 98 pairs of socks and 30 shirts.

The following letters have been received:—

Croix Rouge Francaise

Comite Subdivisionnaire de Marseille

14th September, 1917.

Madame,—We have the honour to tell you that we have received through Messrs Thos. Cook and Son of our town, the box of clothing which you wish to offer us for our dear sick and wounded soldiers undergoing treatment in our hospital. We are very grateful in their name and in the name of our work we beg you to accept with our thanks our respectful homage.—The President.

Surgical Branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

2, Cavendish Square, W.1.

October 8th 1917.

Dear Madam,—Will you please accept our most grateful thanks for your beautiful gift which was unpacked on October 4? Your gifts are so regular and contain so many useful articles, that we are beginning to rely upon them, which perhaps is the best way of expressing our gratitude. We are at the present moment being urgently requisitioned for all warm clothing. The Rumanian and Italian Armies are greatly in need of them. It is difficult by letter to express one's feelings, but I only wish your workers and the many kind friends who are assisting your Society could have seen the satisfaction in which your gift was unpacked and taken to our stock room. Again thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) M. V. M. GIBSON.

General Manager for BEATRICE.

President and Head of Dept.

As a result of the jumble sale held on Wednesday, November 21, a draft for £22 has been sent to the National Orphan Homes of Scotland, Bridge of Weir. The Committee wish to thank all those who helped by sending clothing for the sale. Every article was sold, and the sale was much appreciated.

FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE—DIV. 1.

R.G.A. v. Middlesex Regt. Played on the Club Ground yesterday evening, and resulted in a win for the Gunners by 7 goals to nil. As the score indicates, the R.G.A. were by far the better team, and from the start it was seen that the score would be on the tall side. The Middlesex tried some new players, but they were given very little chance to shine. Although they were four goals down at half-time, they played up in most determined fashion. The Gunners made a change in their team, Watson taking the place of Grettton in the forward line, the latter going to right back.

Talford for the Gunners played a very fine game, as also did Green.

LEAGUE—DIV. 2.

R.E. Reserves v. 87th Co. R.G.A. Played on the Navy Ground last evening, Mr. Black taking charge of the game. The Gunners kicked off, but were immediately robbed. The Sappers did most of the pressing in the first half, but were very weak in front of goal. Baker tapped the ball into the net from a centre and just before half-time Todd had a shot for goal, which was deflected into the net by one of the Gunners' backs. Half-time:—R.E. 2; R.G.A. 1.

The second half was very evenly contested. Just after the restart the Gunners equalised, but the Sappers quickly gained the lead; Todd again converting a good centre. Five minutes

CATHEDRAL MATTERS.

We take the following from Church Notes, the St. John's Cathedral magazine:—

Christmas Services.

On Christmas Day the services will be as follows:—Holy Communion 8.45 a.m., 7.45 a.m. (with music), and 12.00 noon. Matins and Sermon 11.00 a.m. At the Peak Church there will be Holy Communion at 8.00 a.m. Christmas carols will be sung on the Sunday after Christmas.

Quiet Day.

Friday, Dec. 7th, will be observed as a Quiet Day. The practice of spending one or more days in retreat is growing very rapidly in England. Men and women are feeling the need of following the advice given to the disciples, "Come ye apart into a desert place and rest awhile." There will be short services with an address during the day, conducted by the Bishop of Victoria. But, to make full use of the day, one must not be content to attend these services only. The Cathedral will be kept quiet all day, in order that people may use it for prayer and meditation or quiet reading.

Confirmation.

A Confirmation Service will be held in the Cathedral on December 21st, at 8.00 p.m. We hope that there will be a large congregation present to encourage, by their presence, those young people who will then be admitted to the full privileges of Church membership with its attendant responsibilities.

The Senior Chaplain.

We hear that the Senior Chaplain is due back in the Colony on the 14th of the month. It seems likely that he may be a few days late. We hope, however, that we shall at least have him with us for Christmas. The Acting Chaplain takes this opportunity of acknowledging the assistance and support he has received from clergy and laity alike during his sole charge of the Cathedral.

Special Collection.

The collection on "Choir Sunday," November 18, amounted to \$123.38. Last year the amount was \$120.04.

Church Expense.

The Treasurer reports that funds are very low, and it is hoped that liberal contributions towards the General Fund and the Assistant Chaplain Fund will flow in before 31st December, in order to avoid closing the year in debt.

The Cathedral Organ.

The sudden change from damp to extreme dryness within the space of a few hours had a disastrous effect on the only section of the Cathedral organ at present available on a recent Sunday morning, so much so that during service the instrument became unplayable owing to a roller board springing, and had to be dispensed with until Mr. Denman Fuller was able to effect a temporary but difficult repair. Until the organ is finished such accidents are likely to occur. The sudden changes also caused the table of a soundboard which had just been completed to split from end to end and necessitated its coming to pieces again in order to repair the trouble; this has considerably delayed matters but otherwise the work is progressing satisfactorily. Mr. Blackett's skill and patience have been sorely tried by the sudden atmospheric changes at a critical stage of the work in hand.

Organ Fund.

Amount acknowledged in September... \$5,034.82
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak ... 250.00
Messrs. Paterson & Co. ... 100.00
Mrs. Stedman ... 50.00
Mrs. Tatchell ... 30.00
Anonymous ... 30.00
Mr. P. L. Knight ... 25.00
Mr. T. L. Perkins ... 20.00
Mr. J. J. Bryan ... 10.00
\$5,549.82

from time, Baker added another result:—R.E. Reserves 4; 87th Co. R.G.A. 2.

The R.E. Reserves have a great deal to boast of, their defence is improved. Their defence is sound, and with a little more combination in the forward line, they should finish well up in the League table. The Gunners have quite a useful team, and although beaten they put up a good fight.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The late Mr. Justice Low's place is, after all, filled. Mr. A. Clavell Salter, the Unionist M.P. for Basingstoke, taking it. Mr. A. A. Roche succeeds Mr. Justice Ridley, who retires at the age of 74 after a service of 20 years. Thus at a time of slack business the strength of the Bench is maintained at 29. Scotland has 13 Judges, and Ireland, where there is very little to do, has the large number of 11. Ireland could very easily lend Judges to London in the odd times of pressure. There would be nothing invidious in this, as most of the Irish Judges are English barristers, and some of them Benchers.

Mr. Justice Ridley achieved the distinction of being among those Judges of the High Court who have been personally assaulted by prisoners in the dock. On one occasion during the Birmingham Assizes a prisoner suddenly seized the wooden stool, with which the dock was furnished, and hurled it at the Judge's head. The missile skimmed the wig of the clerk of the court and struck the Judge in the face. Mr. Justice Ridley buried his face in his hands for a few minutes and then left the court. Ten minutes later he returned with a large black eye and resumed the business. The incident occurred seven or eight years ago, and led to the abolition of all movable furniture behind dock rails. Sitting stools and chairs are for the most part now chained.

"Felsch killed another clown bearing all the earmarks of a circuit wallop in the fourth by making a rip-roaring stop of Davey Robertson's liner to centre holding the McGraw-Hill at the Keystone bag. In the Sox half of this drama Felsch crowned himself a further hero by planting a four-timer among the left field bleachers. This made the second and winning tally for Chicago Johnny Collins having reported with the ice-breaker in the third chapter."

A little involved, perhaps, but no wonder "thirty-four thousand fans howled themselves hoarse with glee" when the White Sox baseball team knocked out the Giants.

By a printed notice on each bottle H.M. Stationery Office thus instructs our Government officials in the use of gum:—

"In ordinary use the best and most nearly immediate result is obtained by using only such an amount of gum as will just uniformly moisten the surface without leaving any obvious excess to delay drying, the condition to be aimed at being that of a gummed postage stamp just moistened as ordinarily applied to a letter."

How infinitely more graceful is this than a mere "Apply lightly!"

If a man desire to effect any transactions with property, let him see to it that he first consults his lawyer, for, though he may have to pay what seems a heavy fee for the privilege, is more than probable that if he neglects this step, he, or those whom he intends to benefit, will pay a heavier price in the end for having their affairs entangled from the 'tangle into' which the short-sighted act of economy has involved them. Indeed, the snarles and pitfalls that beset the inexperienced traveller along the legal way are so cunning and so deep that one can fully sympathise with the injured sufferer as he furiously declares they were deliberately contrived for his down fall. This law of England is a queer thing indeed, a system of inconsistencies and bias results, and yet out there in main is continually striving justice. But it needs deep study for a right understanding of its manifold perplexities, and the layman's dealings with its mystic are, and decision as he may, for if he be wise, venture on a little learning is a dangerous thing. —G. ing, in Chambers's

WHAT AMERICA IS
LEARNING."Love Among the Ruins"
In France.

Mr. Fullerton L. Wells, Associate Editor of the *Public Ledger*, Philadelphia, writes in the *London Observer* as follows:—

Sometimes it is said that America will learn much from the mistakes of England in making war on our common foe. What ever America may learn from the admitted blunders of those who are ever their own severest critics, America will have infinitely more to learn from England's magnificent successes: from the rule of law above the reign of terror, the sure foundations of peace and justice that underlie the passing lurid hour, the noble dignity and tranquil confidence, the faith and hope and charity that portray the soul of England on the firing-line in France as surely as in Trafalgar square or on the plains of India or on the sea that no longer estranges kinsmen.

In France I have been seeing the little white crosses amid the poppies and the clover, the shell holes, and the blackened tree-trunks, the roofless, paneless houses of the incivisive poor. The high roads themselves poured out an epitome of the Empire in the red, brown, and black of inscrutable people of the Orient. Behind the lines by cool and ordered method the work went on that kept each fighting unit at the top notch of fitness. Women did whatever the wisecracks once declared women could never do. They not merely nursed the wounded, they sorted and repaired equipment, they kept accounts, they manufactured and sometimes in assiduity and efficiency they outdid the men beside them. The case of the girl who was injured in a collision with a locomotive while driving an ambulance was only typical. Her first question to the surgeon who amputated her leg was, "Can I drive another ambulance?" She was own sister to the Tommy of whom a surgeon of a hospital ship has told me. The soldier was carried aboard with both legs nearly gone, his right arm all but cut away, and a patch over the wounded cheek. When the surgeon asked, "What happened to your cheek?" he grinned and winked the other eye and answered, " Fritz kissed me, sir."

On one historic battlefield I might have had my pick of "souvenirs." I did not take one of the many relics of the mortal struggle: bayonet in the rank grass. It was hallowed ground—not a museum, but a mausoleum. Out of the mass of shell-holes where the detestable damnation had fallen from the skies, a gleaming chalk mound (that seemed much higher than it was) held aloft a group of crosses marked with the names of heroic regiments. I felt that I wanted to lie down in the grass with my face upon my sleeve, alone and in the silent, in communion with the translated host in glory. Were all the rest of the beauty of the world demolished, there still would be, as an American woman in France has written me, "the beauty of soldiers' deaths."

A training camp showed me the intensity with which your young men learn and teach, and the devotion of their seniors in precept and example. One Bushwood Boy of an instructor was saying to his men: "It's just as it is in football. You watch the ball, because that is the thing that makes goal. In this bayonet drill you watch not the man but the bayonet, because the bayonet is the thing that is to take your life. Keep your eyes on the fat of it." With that they went into the grim business of "point," "short point," and "as if the enemy were at the door," home of England and a young defending wife or sweet, mother or sister.

I wish home that it will take the final battle to create in America a final inflammation of the soul that makes armies irresistible. That this supreme, incentive, come to us as it came to a fact we must else, or such a basis it could not have with price of keeping last. Ours is founded not simply the sole of peace and taking on a common detestation of the incompatible with Pussian militarism, but on the reciprocal affection of brothers-in-the-blood and members of a magnanimity household indivisible.

FIGHTING MEN'S PAY.

Federation of Trade Unions
Press for 3s. a Day.

The Council of the General Federation of Trade Unions at Birmingham, on October 14 decided to press for the 3s. a day rate of pay for soldiers and sailors as originally demanded by the Federation.

Mr. James O'Grady, M.P., who presided, said the trade union movement could not rest content with the concessions made by the Government. The question of cost was no argument against the clean-cut right of the soldier and sailor to a reasonable increase in pay.

Mr. Rowan (Electrical Engineer) said the soldier did not spend what money he had in riotous living but in supplementing his rations, so that what was given to him one way was taken away in another. He moved a resolution declaring that the proposals of the Government were totally inadequate, and that it be requested to reconsider the necessity of recognising a minimum rate of 3s. a day for all service men.

Mr. McShaw (Dyers and Finishes), who seconded, said that if the workmen at home were entitled to increase in pay so, too, were the soldiers and sailors.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and it was decided to send copies of it to the Prime Minister, members of both Houses of Parliament, and to every trade union in the kingdom.

we could not have expected, for we did not deserve it. Instead of saying, to us indignantly, "Why was your Government silent when Belgium was ravaged?" or "Why did you stay out of it so long and why did your President seem to intimate that the cause of England was no better than the cause of her enemies?" you gave us a two-handed and a wholehearted welcome. You even found excuses for us when we could not find excuses for ourselves. Many among you today are saying something like this: "We see now that Mr. Wilson was wise and statesmanlike. Because of your formidable German element he could not have moved sooner if he was to move with the country united behind him."

We recognise with a fervent and an abiding gratitude that England built and kept the living wall that shut away the foundation of the Hun from our shores. It is now clearly seen what Germany meant to do with us. She was determined that America should be the yokefellow of the subjugated remainder of the world.

The part of procrastinator and cancror is of the past. We are with you now; and we are glad that we may look you in the eyes, with heads erect. It was my great satisfaction to find all beyond the Channel handpicked men from America, whose knowledge of railway-building is not to be rattled out of their heads by all the busy Berthas or "whizz-bangs" or poisonous magic of Klingens' evil garden. We must, and we shall, learn by your experience; we should do you a poor service if we flung our volunteers and our drafted men prematurely into the trenches. But even before we are schooled to the gas-mask and steel helmet and inducted to the trench routine, we are building up behind you a reinforcement of all but illimitable resources in men and munitions that will not fail you. Let us as we were, we were not too late. You would probably have triumphed in the long run without us; with the help we bring the victory is assured.

There are many things you of England knew long ago that we of America are finding out. The combination of the best qualities each nation brings to the fellowship is irresistible. The Bulken Alliance was founded on a common hatred of the Turk, and little else; or such a basis it could not have with price of keeping last. Ours is founded not simply the sole of peace and taking on a common detestation of the incompatible with Pussian militarism, but on the reciprocal affection of brothers-in-the-blood and members of a magnanimity household indivisible.

NOTES WORTH ONLY
55 PER CENT.China's Acute Financial
Situation.

A one dollar Bank of China or Bank of Communications note was worth only 55 cents yesterday afternoon, says the *Peking Daily News* of November 26. The Government is confronted with an acute financial situation, which is but one of a number of direct and indirect results of the overthrow of the Tsun Cabinet.

The financial situation may take a worse turn if the organization of a new Cabinet is further postponed, it is believed in local banking circles. Mr. Liang Chi-chiao has been given leave of absence, and is practically considered as having resigned whilst the Acting Minister of Finance, Mr. Li Shu-hao, is unable to grapple with this gigantic problem. The Governor and the Vice-Governor of the Bank of China are also considering the advisability of resigning.

All the efforts to raise the value of banknotes shortly before the movement to disperse with the services of General Tuan Chi-jai and his Cabinet associates have been nullified. This phenomenal drop in the value of Bank of China and Bank of Communications notes is a forerunner of the first approach of a serious state of affairs unless those who are playing with the destinies of the nation realise the danger, and realising, quickly devise remedial measures.

Poor men are starving on account of the unusual depreciation of the note value. Millions upon millions are suffering intensely. It is impossible for a man who earns seven dollars in notes a month to live. He receives only a little over three silver dollars. Those who play high politics do not care about this acute financial situation, in the comment of the man in the street. Living in a princely mansion, having all sorts of luxuries at their disposal, entertaining high ambitions and desiring to climb higher and yet higher until they have become gods themselves, they know nothing of the suffering of the populace which the present acute financial situation is causing. In these few words, a poor man expresses his feelings.

It is believed that the moment General Tuan Chi-jai leaves Peking the value of the notes will drop further.

GIRLS WHO GROW
LISTLESS.

A girl can grow too quickly. In her teens she should be passing smoothly from girlhood to womanhood. She needs all her blood for development.

One north-country mother had a daughter of fourteen, whom everyone turned to look at. She was tall, straight and beautiful. All the neighbours praised her good looks and charming ways. But at home, where there was only her mother to see, she was pettish, excitable, and restless. She could not sit still. She had a poor appetite—except for sweets. Instead of being happy to lead a hand in the house, she was languid and tired, trailing upstairs with a hand on her back. Soon there began to be days when she could not get up. Her cheeks and lips were pale, and she was out of breath after the least climb.

Someone said to her mother, "That girl is anemic. She is making bone instead of blood. If you let her go on, you will have an invalid on your hands. Give her Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people; they have saved many a girl in that state." The mother took the hint and in a little while she had her reward—a healthy daughter, who was a promising woman. Take the hint yourself and begin Dr. Williams' pink pills to-day. Of dealers everywhere, also \$1.50 the bottle, \$8. for six, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 26 Seaboard Road, Shanghai.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.
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THE BOXING
TOURNAMENT.

Young Ahearn to Appear in
Main Event.

There was a large and representative gathering of boxing enthusiasts at the Police Reserve Headquarters last evening, when Young Ahearn had a number of bouts, among others with Seaman Isaacs (who sometime back fought Sapper Richards for the "Lightweight Championship of the Colony"), Seaman Higgs (who will be remembered for a good fight against Capt. Scott), Young Allen and Greeneo, the latter being a naval gymnastic instructor. Ahearn took on all-comers and was in splendid fettle. He is to appear in the main event at the Tournament on Monday next for the Middleweight Championship of the Colony, 1st Class Petty Officer Mead having fallen sick. His opponent will be Stoker Atkinson, who is a new-comer with a splendid record and who may be relied upon to give a good account of himself. The following are some of Atkinson's fights:—

Middleweight Championship of the Atlantic Fleet in 1907, knocking out Seaman Mackerel in forty five seconds.

Banner-up in Middleweight Championship of the Channel Fleet in 1908, losing on a foul in the final.

Knocked out Lofly Miles in two rounds. Miles was Middleweight Champion of the Atlantic Fleet.

Knocked out Seaman Brown in four rounds. Brown was to have met Young Ahearn sometime back in Hongkong, but the match could not be arranged, as the former's ship left port. Later, Atkinson lost to Brown on points in ten rounds.

Knocked out Seaman Price and Stoker Potter each in one round and b at Shipwright Corrigan in ten rounds.

Met Horton, of Plymouth, four times, winning with a K.O. each time.

Ahearn will again be seen sparring at the Police Reserve Headquarters on Friday and Saturday at 6.30 p.m., while Atkinson is training at the Seamen's Institute, Wanchoi, and can be seen by the public any night.

There has been another extra special six-round contest arranged for Monday night, between Stoker P.O. Harris and Seaman Davie, and this promises to be a very tough fight.

MACAO OPIUM FARM.

Keen Competition for
the Monopoly.

Yesterday afternoon the granting of the Macao Opium Monopoly for a period of five years was decided. There were nineteen tenderers in all, the highest bid being \$8,878,000 per annum, and this was accepted. There were several tenders of five, four and three million dollars, and the lowest was \$2,444,000. The competition was very keen. The successful tenderers are the Tai Sing Company, a syndicate of wealthy Chinese from both Hongkong and Macao.

Chief Justice of Bermuda. Mr. Colin Ross Davies, a brother of the Chief Justice, Sir William Ross Davies, has just been appointed Chief Justice of Bermuda. He has for several years held the appointment of Solicitor General of British Guiana.

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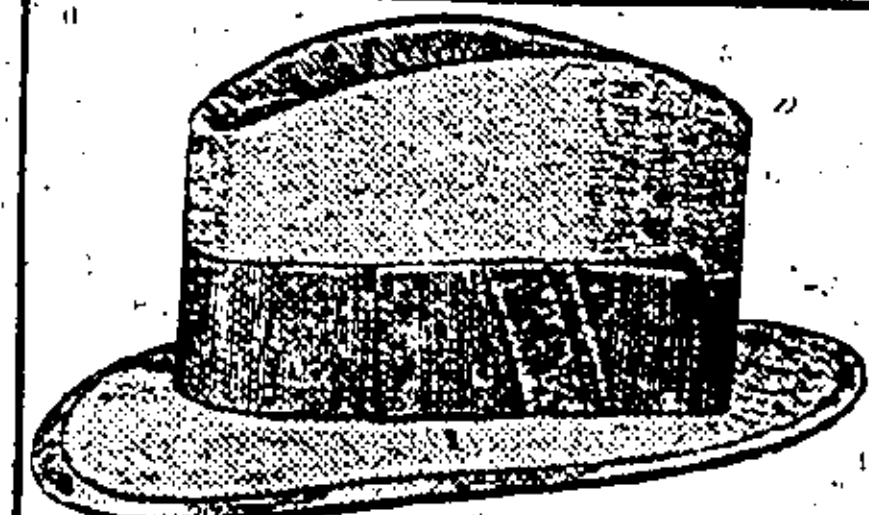
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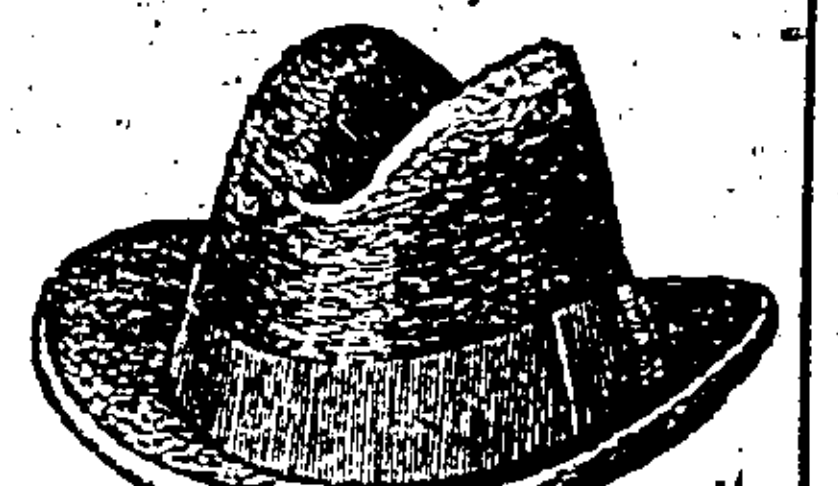


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"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."

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1 bottle Champagne, "Moët & Chandon."	Quart	
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1 "D.O.M."	Pint	
1 "Brandy, Martell's XXX"	Quart	
1 "Whisky, King George IV or Perfection"	"	
1 "Port, Superb Tawny"	"	
2 "Claret, St. Julien"	Quarts	
1 "Sherry, 1d crown,"	"	
1 "Gin, Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L.""	"	
1 "Burgundy, Burgoyne's"	Quart	
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters	"	

\$ 31.00

No. 2 HAMPER.

1 bottle Champagne, "Victor Clicquot,"	Quart	
1 "D.O.M."	Pint	
1 "Burgundy, Burgoyne's"	"	
1 "Brandy, Martell's XXX"	"	
1 "Whisky, King George IV or Perfection"	"	
2 "Port, Tawny Dry"	"	
2 "Claret, St. Julien"	Quart	
1 "Gin Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L.""	"	
1 "Sherry "Vino de Pasto"	"	
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters	"	

\$27.00

No. 3 HAMPER.

1 bottle Burgundy, Burgoyne's	Quart	
1 "Peppermint, Get Freres"	Pint	
1 "D.O.M."	"	
1 "Rich Old Port"	"	
2 "Whisky, King George IV or Perfection"	"	
1 "Brandy 20 year Old"	Quart	
1 "Sherry, Amontillado W.S."	"	
2 "Claret Medoc"	"	
1 "Gin Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L.""	"	
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters	"	

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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and Yokohama.	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	T. 16,000 {WEDNES., 12th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and Yokohama.	Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine	T. 21,000 {SATUR., 15th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and Yokohama.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 {FRI., 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
KOBE and Yokohama.	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasagi	T. 8,000 {TUESDAY, 18th Dec.

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SIBERIA MARU	18,000	31st Dec.
YENYO MARU	22,000	11th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	6th Feb.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" only call at Shanghai.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

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Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

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JAVA PACIFIC LINE

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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Tjikembang 26th Dec. S.S. Hissondari

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CONNOISSEURS.
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HIGHEST
GRADE
JAMAICA
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BOUQUETS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

THE KAISER'S GAUNTLET.

"France Refused to Pick it up
and Fight Me."

Paris, Sept. 14.—The Temps publishes a long interview, covering nearly three columns, with M. Isvolsky, ex-Russian Ambassador in Paris on the subject of the intrigues revealed in the telegrams exchanged by the Kaiser and the Tsar.

M. Isvolsky denies the Kaiser's insinuation that he, in 1905, Russian Minister at Copenhagen, had given him to understand that Denmark would assent to a German occupation of that country in the event of an Anglo-German war. M. Isvolsky, indeed, confirms all the details of the secret treaty of Bjerkoe, directed against England, and says that in a conversation he had with William II. the latter declared that France must be brought to accept a Russo-German alliance. He was not taken into the two Emperors' confidence at the time, but was informed of everything a year later, when he took over the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from Count Lamsdorf.

His account of his conversation with William II. at Copenhagen in July 1905 is interesting, as giving a glimpse of the working of the Kaiser's mind.

The German Emperor tried to convince him that the true guarantee of peace was to be found in an alliance of Germany, Russia, and France, in order to shut out the possibility of British hegemony.

Asked for his opinion, M. Isvolsky replied, "The realization of the project seems to me quite impossible."

The Kaiser, impatiently: And why?

Isvolsky: Sire, because France would never consent to enter such an alliance.

The Kaiser: You think so? But why should she not accept?

Isvolsky: Because between France and Germany there is a question that remains unsettled.

The Kaiser: Which?

Isvolsky: Alsace-Lorraine.

The Kaiser: I beg your pardon, it is settled.

Isvolsky: Sire, I do not understand.

The Kaiser: Certainly, it is settled. In the Morocco affair I threw down the glove to France. France refused to pick it up. She refused to fight me. Consequently the Alsace-Lorraine question no longer exists.

Isvolsky relates that when the Tsar returned to Petrograd and informed Count Lamsdorf of the treaty of Bjerkoe, the latter could hardly believe his ears and eyes, and at once began to explain to Nicholas the gravity of the mistake committed thus in the absence of any authorized councillor. The Tsar allowed Lamsdorf to take measures to repair the harm done, and when M. Nelidof, Russian Ambassador in Paris, had replied to a query from Petrograd that, in his opinion, France could never be brought to adhere to the treaty of Bjerkoe, the Russian Ambassador to Berlin, Count Osten Sacken, was instructed to inform the German Chancellor that the Russian Government considered the treaty inoperative, since the principal clause, the adherence of France, could not be executed. This was in September 1905. At Swinemunde, in 1907, Nicholas II. spoke to Isvolsky of the treaty, giving him to understand that it was a painful souvenir, and that he was determined to consider it invalid.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Fire & Marine)

HAVING been appointed Agents to the above Company, we are prepared to accept risks at current rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,
Agents.
Queen's Buildings
Hongkong, 12th November, 1917.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Brithree, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Fuzhou, Chao Chuen, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnanfu and Mongtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

Parcel not over 3 lbs. ... 80 cents.
Do. 7 lbs. ... \$1.80
Do. 11 lbs. ... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undenominated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shataokok, Shaolin and Shengshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Auau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Shamshui, and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Santau and Sammel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.
Kumamok.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

December 6d. 11h. 53m.—No return from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly along the south coast of China and moderately in the vicinity of Hongkong; slight to moderate decreases are general elsewhere. The anticyclone has further deepened in intensity and appears to have spread southwards.

Fresh monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 30.54 inches against an average of 32.15 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Road. N.E. winds, fresh; sea.

2 Formosa Channel. N. winds, strong.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

December 6, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Winds. Direction. Force. Weather.

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

GRAND BOXING TOURNAMENT

Under the Auspices
of the POLICE RESERVE
at the City Hall on MONDAY, 10th December.
Commencing 9.15 P.M. Sharp.

Under the distinguished patronage of H. E. Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Officer Administering the Government, H. E. Major General Ventris, G.O.C. and Commodore H. G. Sandeman, R.N., H. E. Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice and H. E. the Puisne Judge (Mr. Gompertz.)

Extra Special 15 Round Contest.
L.S. H. ATKINSON, R.N. v. YOUNG AHEARNE, R.N.
For the Middleweight Championship of the Colony.

6 Round Light-Heavyweight Contest.
Gnr. EMBLETON, R.A. v. Sto. BAROLAY, R.N.

6 Round Lightweight Contest.
Ch. Sto. LEE, R.N. v. Spr. SMITH, R.E.

6 Round Bantam-weight Contest.
Cpl. STUBBS, Mdxr. Rez. v. Sto. JAMES, R.N.

6 Round Bantamweight Contest.
Sto. WELSH, R.N. v. Pte. ROLFE, Mdxr. Rgt.

6 Round Lightweight Contest.
A. B. DONNAHUE, R.N. v. Spr. LEWIN, R.E.

3 Round Exhibition.
Young AHEARNE, R.N. v. Seaman ISSACS, R.N.

Referee: Mr. W. S. Bailey.
Timekeepers: Sgt. Pitt, Mr. A. B. Allan.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES: \$5, \$3, \$2, and \$1.

Members of H. M. Regular Forces half price to \$2 and \$1 Seats.

PROCEEDS IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Friday, 7th Dec., 1917.

The Greatest and Most Sensational Film ever Screened.

"MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS."

FEATURING MOLLY KING.

"Pathe's British Gazette."

MDLLE RIGOLETTI

The Famous Eccentric Singer and Dancer

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

NOTICES.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.
(British Section).

IT IS HEREBY notified that no tickets will be served on the 1.28 P.M. train from Kowloon on SATURDAYS the 8th and 15th December.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
Kowloon, 5th December, 1917.

NOTICE.

WE have this day appointed MR HENRY ARMAND HENRICKSON CASTRO Manager of our business at Hongkong and have authorised him to sign our firm Name per procreation. Dated this 1st day of December, 1917.
CARVALHO & CO.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on SATURDAY the 8th instant.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1917.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George Williams Ode Barnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria Hong Kong.

THE MORRISON LIBRARY.

Periodicals Totally Destroyed.

The Morrison Library, the famous collection of books and documents on China, which was reported seriously damaged by the flood in Tokyo several weeks ago, has been restored to almost its original condition, according to the Japan Advertiser.

According to one of the librarians, the damage was not very extensive on the rare books, the most valuable portion of the library, while the part which was destroyed consisted of clippings of articles from comparatively recent numbers of periodicals. They can be supplemented quite easily through ordinary book-seller's hands.

Several plans are now under consideration for utilising the library. But it is said that the owner has already decided to have a fine new building, in which he will put not only the books which belong to the library but also several other valuable collections already in his possession. He will also add other purchases.

Burn Iwazaki is contemplating, in connection with the library, to establish a seminary or an institute for researches on Chinese history on a large scale, the matter being under consideration between professors in the Tokyo Imperial University and the representatives of the Mitabishi family.